

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### I. GENERAL

1. Industries Purpose of the Census of Mineral
2. Sector Economic Significance of the Mining
3. Earlier Censuses of Mineral Industries
4. Definition of Mineral Industries
5. The Standard Industrial Classification
6. Establishment Statistics
7. Geographic Areas
8. Coverage of the Census
9. Cooperation With the Bureau of Mines
10. Development of the Mailing List
11. Collection and Processing of Reports
12. Census Report Forms
13. Establishment Location and Company Characteristics

14. Production, Development, and Exploration Worker
15. Man-Hours
16. Payrolls for the Year
17. Supplies and Related Costs, Contract Work, and Purchased Machinery
18. Specific Supplies Used
19. Minerals Prepared
20. Capital Expenditures
21. Individual Products
22. Indexes of Production and Unit Value
23. Shipments, Production, Custom Milling, and Net Shipments
24. Value Added in Mining
25. Energy Used
26. Power Equipment
27. Relation of Labor Costs to Output

### EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS USED IN COLLEGION AND PUBLICATION OF DATA

### III. SPECIAL REPORTS AND PROCEDURES

27. Type of Operation
28. Operating Companies
29. Persons Engaged in Mining
30. Monthly and Average Employment

31. Special Reports Shown in Volume I, Summary and Industry Statistics
32. Imputation of Data
33. Confidentiality of Data for Individual Companies
34. Abbreviations

### I. GENERAL

#### 1. PURPOSE OF THE CENSUS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES

The census of mineral industries provides a detailed account of the activities of the mineral raw materials industries in the United States. This census obtains, from every mining establishment, with one employee or more and for most others with products or expenditures amounting to \$500 or more, information on input of labor, supplies, equipment; output of products and developed mineral properties; location; mining methods; and the legal form of organization of the owning firm. This information is obtained in sufficient detail to permit classification of the establishment by industry, by type of operation, by size, by the homogeneity of its output and, where desirable, by extent of vertical

integration and other characteristics.

The census of mineral industries is conducted simultaneously with the censuses of manufactures, wholesale and retail trade and selected services, and transportation.<sup>1</sup> This has facilitated the statistical coverage of the entire range of activities of most enterprises and a consequent improvement in the capability of the Bureau of the Census both to

*The 1953 censuses covered the United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Separate censuses of manufactures and business for 1953 were also conducted in Puerto Rico jointly with the Commonwealth Government. The statistics from 1958 onward include establishments in Alaska and Hawaii which achieved statehood in 1959. Statistics for Alaska and Hawaii are also included for 1954, 1919, and 1909 unless otherwise indicated\**

deal effectively with the statistical problems of identifying establishments which support mining activity, such as central administrative offices, auxiliaries, and sales branches, and to classify entire enterprises into industrial categories. monthly

General statistics information (total employment; payroll; number of production, development, and exploration workers; man-hours; wages; cost of supplies, etc.; value of shipments and receipts; capital expenditures; value added by mining) from the census of mineral industries is published by industry, by area, by employment size of establishment, by type of operation, and by type of ownership. Information on detailed industrial characteristics is supplied for each State and for large mining counties; overall measures of mining activity are shown for all other counties in which a significant amount of mining is done. This information constitutes a periodic inventory of the Nation's mineral industries that provides a benchmark for measuring the changes in their structure.

The census of mineral industries is not only a benchmark for many surveys, but also the means of updating other important indicators of the economic activity. It provides important information on the mining segment used in the national income accounts. Census data on supplies used and product output are basic to the mining sector of the input-output studies of the Bureau of Mines and the Office of Business Economics. The information derived from the census of mineral industries is also used by the Federal Reserve Board in cooperation with the Census Bureau to develop indexes of industrial production for census years. These indexes are used as benchmarks for the